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it is the *Tringa crassirostris* of Temminck and Schlegel, a species hitherto known only from eastern China and Japan, and an interesting addition to our northwestern fauna.—W. H. DALL.

## GEOLOGY.

ON A FEW MINERAL LOCALITIES WHICH ARE NOT MENTIONED IN THE BOOKS.—Beryl occurs sparingly in the southern part of Sullivan, New Hampshire. I have an absolutely perfect crystal, both terminations perfect, from this place. Dana mentions beryl from Sullivan with a query.

From Alstead, N. H., I have obtained crystals of beryl which have yielded the most beautiful gems. The beryl here is found near the well known mica quarry. In the mica quarry itself there occurs an interesting variety of albite, containing prominent scales of a silvery colored mica. The small crystals of beryl from the old mica quarry are remarkable for their modified terminations.

In Gilsum, N. H., I have obtained crystals of beryl, and fine crystals of mica. I found them in a cut made through the coarse granite, for the highway, between Gilsum and Marlow.

A mile or two northwesterly from the centre of the town of Acworth, N. H., and on the north side of the old highway from this town to North Charlestown, there is a locality of blue kyanite, an account of which, however, I gave at the Troy meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The kyanite will be seen, by the careful observer, on the stone wall by the wayside, and it is found in place a little to the northward of the wall. A variety of kyanite (fibrolite?) is common in the mica slate of the eastern part of Marlow, N. H. Black tourmaline also occurs in this town.

Plumbago occurs sparingly in the last named town; also more abundantly in Weare, N. H. The fact of its occurrence in Weare may have been recorded before. I am not sure about it.

Acicular crystals of rutile in perfectly limpid quartz occur as bowlders in the southern part of New Hampshire. I have one of these which I obtained in Jaffrey, N. H., but of its exact locality I am not now sure. I may here add that I have a similar specimen from the northern part of Vermont, and from the fact that not a few specimens of this sort have been found in these two states, it is evident that somewhere to the northward there is an important locality of this mineral.—SANBORN TENNEY.

THE "GLADES" OF MARYLAND.—Will you call the attention of geologists who may be passing over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to this very peculiar region? From a bird's-eye view which I had from a summit, a little north of Oakland station, in Alleghany county, I am satisfied that these meadows were the seat of ancient glaciers. If this is so, it brings the former glacier level of the Alleghanies much lower than has heretofore been supposed; that is to say down to 2400 or 2500 feet above mid-tide at Baltimore. — GEORGE GIBBS, *New Haven*.

BOWLERS.—I believe it has long been known that in many cases bowlders are formed by exfoliation and disintegration in the very situations in which we find them. Fine examples of granite bowlders of this sort occur near the ordinary stage road about five or six miles, more or less, north of the Yosemite.—SANBORN TENNEY.

### ANTHROPOLOGY.

THE AGE OF THE FAMOUS GAUDELOUPE SKELETON.—M. Hamy has just made, at the Museum of Natural History at Paris, a discovery of much interest in relation to the age of the famous Gaudeloupe skeleton. He found in one of the blocks containing a skeleton of a child eight years old, an amulet of jade, representing a batrachian. This jewel he pronounces to be of Carib origin. Rochefort and Du Tertre speak of the fondness of the primitive inhabitants of this archipelago for certain green and red stones, and especially those which had the form "grenouille" (frog). The block was carried to Paris at the same time as the one enclosing the skeleton examined by Cuvier. *Abridged from the Paris "Journal des Débats."*

### MICROSCOPY.

A NEW CHIMNEY FOR MICROSCOPE LAMPS.—Mr. Wenham uses as a chimney a cylindrical brass tube with a space cut out of one side, which space is closed with an ordinary glass slide held in place by a spring clip. The tube is not liable to accident, and the perishable part, the glass slip, can be instantly replaced wherever the microscopist may be, while the peculiarly shaped glass chimneys, commonly used on microscope lamps, cannot be obtained away from the large cities.